



Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1927



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BOMBAY

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1928

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No. $\frac{5119}{7}$ of 1928.

FROM

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 11th May 1928.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1927.

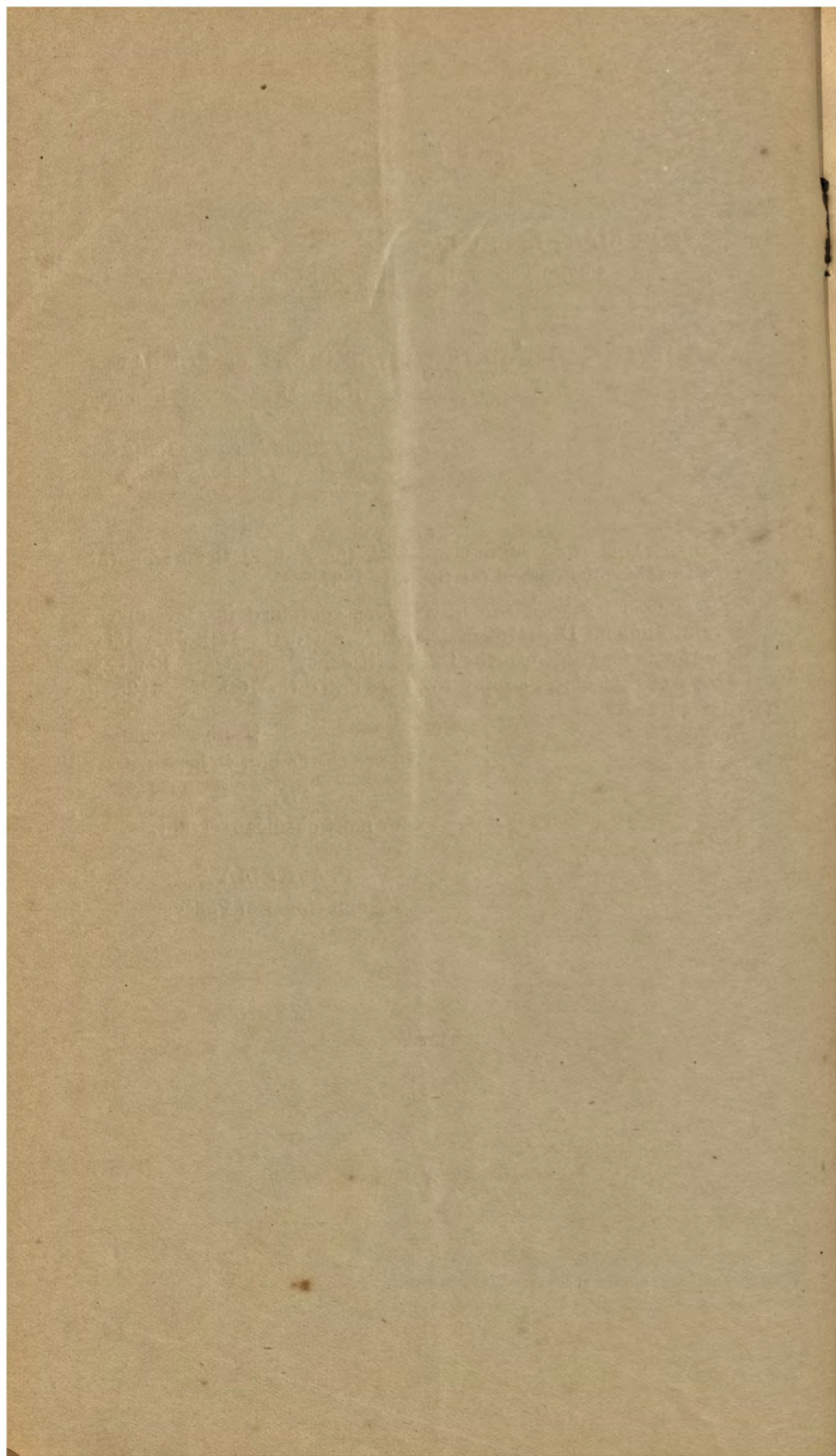
2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2635 dated the 10th May 1928 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.



No. 2635 of 1928.

FROM

S. S. RANGNEKAR, Esq., Bar.-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Esplanade, Bombay, 10th May 1928.*

Subject.—Administration Report, Bombay City Police,
for the year 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Administration Report of the Bombay City Police for the year 1927 received with your letter No. 4880/7 dated the 7th instant.

2. With reference to paragraph 36 (j) on page 37, I am of opinion that although the delay in the disposal of cases can in some isolated instances be attributed to the fault of either the prosecution or the defence, the main cause of the delay in the disposal of cases is the inadequate number of Magistrates.

3. I have no other remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

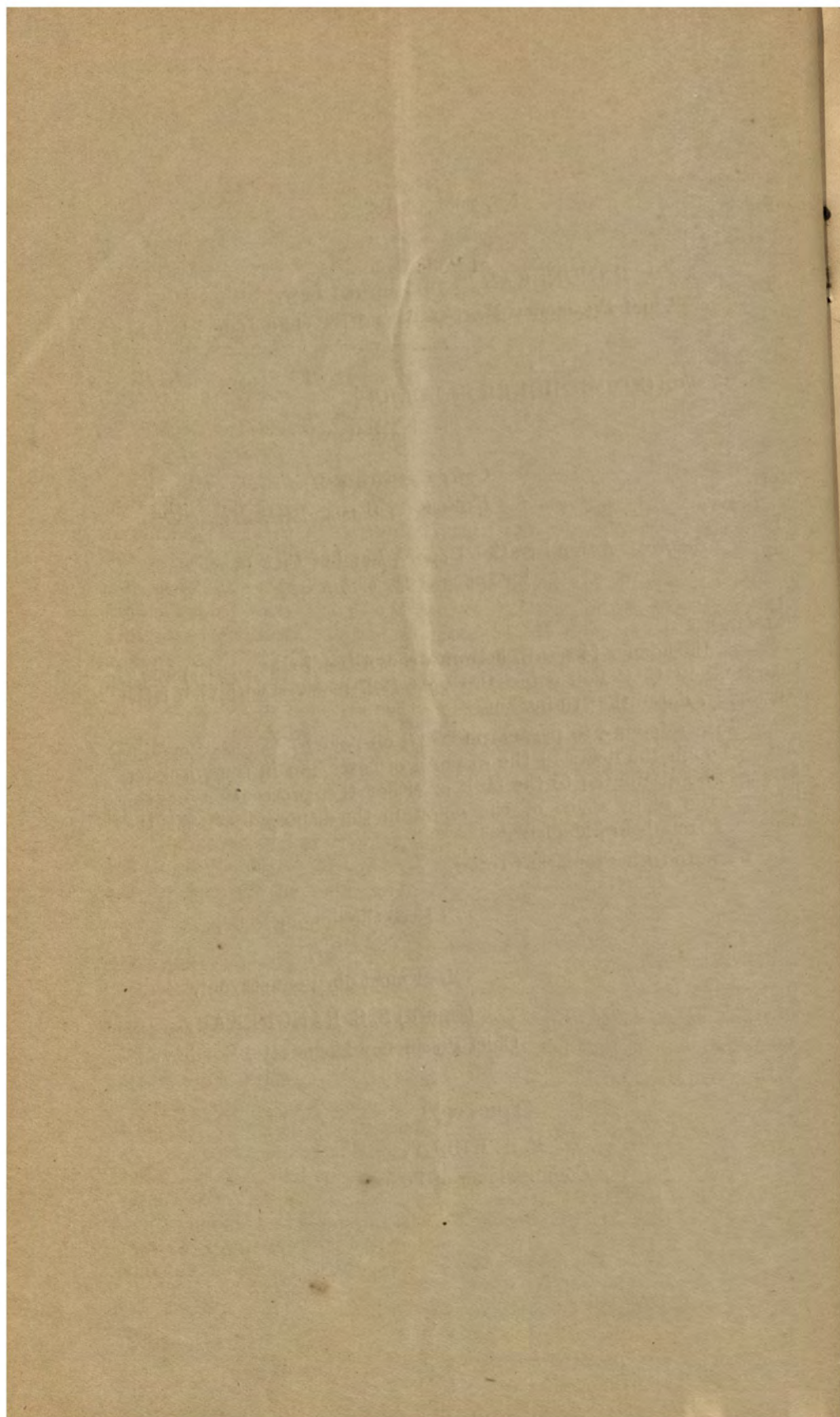
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.



No. 4881/7 of 1928.

FROM

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

TO

J. MONTEATH, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 7th May 1928.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1927 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to the 25th March and again from the 25th November to the close of the year. From the 26th March to the 12th November I was on leave and from the 13th to the 20th November on special duty at Aden. During my absence from the 26th March to 24th November Mr. D. Healy officiated as Commissioner of Police.

The Deputy Commissioners were:—

Special Branch	..	..	Mr. J. R. Jacob.
Crime Branch	..	..	Mr. E. L. Cauty.
Divisions	..	..	Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st January to 2nd December. Mr. R. H. Haslam from 3rd December to the end of the year.
Port	..	..	Mr. F. E. Sharp.
Additional	..	..	Mr. R. H. Haslam from 30th November to 2nd December.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division:—

A Division	..	..	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B	..	..	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhandi and Dongri.
C	..	..	Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khet- wadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D	..	..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamati- pura, New Nagpada, Mahalux- mi and Jacob Circle.

E Division .. Parel, Matunga, Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions .. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division .. Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, .. Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 136,619 against 138,675 in 1926 and 135,827 in 1925. The sub-joined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1926 and 1927.

	1926				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	1	....	1	....	1
Class I	63		63	15	78
Class II	895	24	919	....	919
Class III	1,449	11	1,460	1	1,461
Class IV	59	77	136	1,913	2,049
Class V	5,487	518	6,005	101	6,106
Total ..	7,954	630	8,584	2,030	10,614
Class VI	87,360	18,868	106,228	21,833	128,061
Grand Total ..	95,314	19,498	114,812	23,863	138,675

	1927				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	2	....	2	....	2
Class I	61	1	62	20	82
Class II	1,007	45	1,052	....	1,052
Class III	1,743	20	1,763	10	1,773
Class IV	62	82	144	2,250	2,394
Class V	5,453	486	5,939	176	6,115
Total ..	8,328	634	8,962	2,456	11,418
Class VI	86,926	19,425	106,351	18,850	125,201
Grand Total ..	95,254	20,059	115,313	21,306	136,619

There is, on the whole, a decrease of 2,056 cases as compared with the figures of 1926. In the year 1926 there was an increase of 2,848 cases over the figures of 1925.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 95,254 against 95,314 in 1926 and 100,629 in 1925.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 8,328 cases against 7,954 in 1926 and 9,603 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 86,926 cases were reported against 87,360 in 1926, and 91,026 in 1925.

5. Including 785 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 46 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 96,085 cases for disposal during the year under report against 96,523 in 1926 and 101,691 in 1925.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,732 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 87,353 under Class VI.

There is a small increase of 374 cases under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) over the figure of 1926 which was the lowest total recorded since the year 1912. The following are the figures of crime under the Indian Penal Code since 1912 :—

Year		Indian Penal Code cases	Year		Indian Penal Code cases
		Classes I to V			Classes I to V
1913	..	7,995	1921	..	11,247
1914	..	8,246	1922	..	11,348
1915	..	8,408	1923	..	11,394
1916	..	8,840	1924	..	11,190
1917	..	9,262	1925	..	9,603
1918	..	9,776	1926	..	7,954
1919	..	11,543	1927	..	8,328
1920	..	11,642			

Lamington Road, Nagpada, Byculla and DeLisle Road Police Stations are mainly responsible for this increase while the Maharbauri Police Station recorded a fall of 91 cases.

Dacoities increased from 2 to 9, robberies from 81 to 93, house-breaking from 1,363 to 1,635, rioting from 8 to 26 while thefts slightly dropped from 4,349 to 4,338.

Compared with the year 1926, Class VI the bulk of which represents local Act cases has been almost stationary, there being a decrease of 434 cases.

It is disappointing to have to record an increase in the number of serious offences against property but towards the end of the year and

in the beginning of the present year, several old criminals and returned deportees were rounded up and there has been a welcome drop in this class of crime.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1927 was 490 against 687 in 1926 and 783 in 1925; of these, 226 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 264 under Class VI against 312 and 375 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 40 were declared to be false as compared with 87 in 1926 and 64 in 1925.

In 11 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·51.

Six complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 3 were convicted and the cases against the remaining 3 were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,050 as against 785 in 1926 and 1,169 in 1925.

8. Ninety-four thousand five hundred and eleven cases of all classes were classified as true against 95,026 in 1926 and 99,648 in 1925. Of these, 86,914 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 91·96 as compared with 93·65 in 1926 and 93·23 in 1925.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 7,927 cases were classified as true against 7,623 in 1926 and 9,425 in 1925. Of these, 3,065 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 38·67 against 42·52 in 1926 and 42·79 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 86,584 cases were classified as true. Of these, 83,849 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 96·84 against 98·11 in 1926 and 98·50 in 1925.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·36.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,779 against 3,393 in 1926 and 4,207 in 1925. The percentage of non-detection works out to 3·93 against 3·52 in 1926 and 4·14 in 1925.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 72 cases for disposal including 11 cases pending from the preceding year against 70 in 1926 and 83 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 35 cases as against 50 in 1926.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1926	1927
Offences relating to stamps	6	10
Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	26

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1926	1927
Offences relating to coin	4	2
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	15	6
Other offences against public justice ..	17	10
Personating public servant or soldier ..	12	7

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,106 cases for disposal including 91 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 8 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 958 in 1926 and 960 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 350 cases as against 356 in 1926.

The following heads are mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1926	1927
Murder	32	37
Rape by a person other than the husband ..	18	23
Grievous hurt	238	293
Hurt	297	351

On the other hand a decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1926	1927
Unnatural offence	22	18
Exposure of infants, etc.	15	7
Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide ..	63	55

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 60 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 4 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 1,807 cases for disposal against 1,518 in 1926 and 1,920 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 367 cases as against 307 in 1926.

The increase is perceptible under the following heads :—

	1926	1927
Dacoity, etc.	2	9
Robbery	81	93
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,363	1,635

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 63 cases including 1 case pending from the preceding year as against 63 in 1926 and 69 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 6 cases as against 8 in 1926.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 195 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 34 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,682 cases for disposal as against 5,697 in 1926 and 7,006 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 2,307 cases as against 2,519 in 1926.

The decrease is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1926	1927
Theft	4,349	4,338
Receiving stolen property	162	88
Cheating	426	412

On the other hand the following heads show an increase:—

	1926	1927
Criminal breach of trust	541	601
Criminal or house-trespass, etc.	9	14

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 87,353 cases inclusive of 427 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 88,216 in 1926 and 91,652 in 1925. Convictions were obtained in 83,849 cases as against 85,751 in 1926.

11. There were 65 cases of murder and attempted murder including 10 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 4 Serious offences. cases of previous years again brought on to the register against 58 in 1926 and 67 in 1925. Of these, 27 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal, 13 remained undetected (including 5 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be mistake of facts, 14 were pending at the close of the year, in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics and in the remaining 1 case the accused committed suicide.

There were 15 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 4 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 10 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 3 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Of the 51 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 30 cases were males, in 10 females, in 1 a child and in 1 case the victims were a male and a female. The remaining 9 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 13 cases was jealousy, in 4 cases gain and in 1 case to escape from police custody. In the 9 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 24 cases, in 4 cases the motive could not be ascertained and in 20 cases the crime was due to quarrels, insanity, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following murder cases are worthy of mention:—

(1) On the night of the 14th February two Pathans by name Shirkat Sikandarsha and Mirdad Kokal were murdered by three other Pathans named Shamshi Hussein, Sinna Badah and Miadad Mia Syed under the following circumstances:—Shamshi had often borrowed money from Shirkat but the latter had recently cut off supplies as he came to know that Shamshi was of bad character.

This annoyed Shamshi so he determined to murder Shirkat and prevailed upon the other two accused to help him, telling them that there would be a lot of money in Shirkat's money-box. They murdered Shirkat and Mirdad in their sleep by cutting their throats and robbed Shirkat of Rs. 175 after breaking open his box. This offence was committed in the compound of the Indian Hollow Concrete Co. where the murdered men were employed. After washing the blood from their hands and feet at a tap in Caddell Road they proceeded towards Dadar and about 3 a.m. were met by constables E/1622 and E/1699. The constables stopped them on suspicion and finding a large sum of money on them took them to DeLisle Road Police Station where they were put under inquiry. The murder was discovered early next morning and certain stains found on the knives in their possession gave rise to a suspicion that they might be implicated in the crime. Miadad was also found to have a recent cut on his finger and their clothes were also blood-stained. Investigation showed they were the guilty men. They were sent for trial, Miadad was made an approver and the other two were sentenced to death.

(2) On 27th April 1927, at about 6-30 a.m., a fruit seller named Majid Ali Jan Ali, aged about 23 years, went to the Kasai Moholla mosque accompanied by one Baban Kallan to say his morning prayers. After prayers, as they were going through Nagdevi Street four persons who bore a grudge against Majid Ali attacked him with sticks and knives and injured him so severely that he died within a few minutes. The motive for this assault was a recent quarrel between Majid Ali and one Maulavikhan in respect of a boy named Ashak who had taken service under Maulavikhan and whom Majid Ali was interested in getting back into the service of his former master. Majid Ali had approached Maulavikhan in the matter and a quarrel ending in a law suit had been the result.

A case under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, was recorded. The police proceeded to the scene of offence and from the enquiries made there, learnt that the culprits had gone there in a motor car and after assaulting Majid Ali had driven away in the same car. On information the police succeeded in tracing the motor car, No. Y 3311, which was used by the culprits. The driver was questioned and in consequence of his statement four persons named (1) Minhas Khan Nazir Ahmadkhan, (2) Ashak Ali Ali Husain, (3) Gulam Dastgirkhan and (4) Abbankhan Jumman Khan were traced at Kurla. One of them named Abbankhan had received a stab wound in the struggle with Majid Ali. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. After his discharge all four accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, who committed them to the High Court Sessions for trial. On 4th July 1927 the case came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Baker who convicted and sentenced Nos. 1, 2, 3 to be hanged and No. 4 to transportation for life.

Searching inquiries were also made for Maulavikhan who had absconded to Rampur State and he was finally arrested there by the State Police. He was ultimately brought to Bombay but sufficient evidence to prove his active instigation of the murder was not forthcoming. He was put up for trial but the evidence was not strong enough and he was discharged.

(3) On the 28th April 1927, at about 1 p.m., one Rupchand Sesmal, a partner in the firm of Meghji Jagannath & Co., pawn brokers, having their *pedhi* on the first floor of a building on Musjid Bunder Road went to the Crawford Market leaving his servant Hansraj Holaji, aged 16 years, in charge of the shop. At about 2 p.m. a girl named Kashibai on the same floor noticed three men walking out of the shop going towards the staircase. She did not see their faces but noticed that they were wearing *dhoties*. Ten or fifteen minutes later when she went towards the staircase she noticed that the safe was open and that there were no signs of the servant Hansraj Holaji so she informed a tenant named Harilal Bhagwan residing on the 3rd floor of the building and the information was immediately sent to Rupchand who returned to the shop where he found everything in disorder. The cupboard was broken open and the safe was ajar with the key in the lock and the contents missing. He then went into the back room where he saw two mattresses lying on the floor and on lifting them found the dead body of his servant Hansraj Holaji who had been brutally murdered. He had been stabbed in the right side of the neck and the point of the knife had penetrated the jaw just below the left ear. Rupchand reported the matter to the police who repaired to the scene of crime and on lifting the body found a blood-stained cap (*Bhaia* fashion), the broken handle of a knife and some mangoes.

A blood-stained knife blade was also found on the window sill and a brass vessel with a blood-stained impression was found in the sink. An iron jemmy was found under the mattress. All these were taken charge of and the complainant's first information was recorded in respect of murder and robbery of gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 15,368-12-0.

From the nature of crime and the finding of the *Bhaia* fashion cap the police theory was that the culprits were *Bhaias* who had committed the crime with the connivance of some person well conversant with the working of the *pedhi*. One Sitaram Ramdin, the *Bhaia* rent collector of the building, was arrested at 6 p.m. on suspicion as he was living in the next room and frequently visited the *pedhi*. It was ascertained from the complainant that a *Bhaia* mango dealer had come to the house the previous evening and had sat on a bench in the passage of the house in front of the complainant's shop. On being questioned by the complainant as to why he was there, he said that he was waiting for Sitaram, the rent collector, and gave his name as

Ramnath. Enquiries were made for this mango hawker and he and five others were arrested on suspicion at Cavel Street at 6 a.m. on 29th April.

About six days later Sitaram Ramdin made a statement to the effect that one Shivcharan residing at Khara Kuwa accompanied by two others had been to the building on the pretext of engaging a room. Enquiries were immediately made in Khara Kuwa when it was ascertained that the shop where Shivcharan had been carrying on business was closed four days prior to the information and it was not known where any of the three had gone to. On the 6th May the police received information that some friends of Shivcharan, gold-smiths by profession, having their shop on the opposite side of the road to that of Shivcharan had left Bombay a few days after the murder. Enquiries were made and the same evening four servants working in their shops were arrested on suspicion. In consequence of statements made by them it was ascertained that two brothers Rameshwar Hazari and Nanu Hazari, gold-smiths by profession, ran two shops on the ground floor of a building in Shaikh Memon Street opposite to Shivcharan's shop, that on the day of the murder some gold and silver ornaments had been brought to one of the shops by Mathuraprasad, a servant of Shivcharan, that the major portion of the property had been melted during the night and that the next day Rameshwar gave the property to his uncle named Gangaprasad and a servant named Jagdeoprasad with instructions to proceed to Cawnpore and to give it to one Dhulari Dindayal, the brother of Gangaprasad. It was also ascertained that the two brothers Rameshwar and Nanu, their nephew Ramlal Dhulari and two others named Baldeo Devi and Ramratan Laltu had left for Cawnpore by the Delhi Express on the 30th April.

On this information the police with an informant who could identify the men proceeded to Cawnpore where with the help of the local police on 9th May 1927 they succeeded in arresting the following persons on suspicion, *viz.*, Ramlal Dhulari, Jagdeoprasad Chintamani, Gangaprasad Dindayal, Rameshwar Hazari, Baldeo Devi, Shivcharan Bihari, Mathuraprasad Likhani and Ramratan Laltu. The police then proceeded to Benares where another suspect Bhulan Ramdas was arrested. All these suspects were sent to Bombay. At this stage Ramnath Mahesh made a statement disclosing in detail the conspiracy between Sitaram, Shivcharan, Mathuraprasad, Rameshwar and himself to rob the complainant of his property and also confessed how the murder and robbery were committed and how they disposed of the property.

In all property of the value of Rs. 3,402 was recovered including a piece of gold weighing 60½ tolas which Rameshwar had hidden in his house at Cawnpore. The accused (1) Ramnath Mahesh, (2) Shivcharan Bihari, (3) Mathuraprasad Likhani, (4) Sitaram Ramdin, (5) Rameshwar Hazari and (6) Baldeo Devi were charged under sections 120B, 392 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and Ramnath, Shivcharan

and Mathuraprasad were further charged under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and (7) Nanu Hazari under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code. The other suspects were discharged and some of them were cited as witnesses.

The seven accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, when No. 1 Ramnath Mahesh was examined as an approver and the case committed to the Sessions.

On the 5th January 1928 the case came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Madgaonkar. After a protracted trial of 8½ days in which 46 witnesses out of 79 were examined, the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on all charges against the accused who were sentenced as follows:—

No. 2 to be hanged.

No. 3 to transportation for life.

No. 4 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 5 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

No. 6 and 7 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

The Judge highly commended the police in detecting the case and bringing the culprits to justice.

A blood-stained palm impression was found on the brass vessel found at the place of the murder and was photographed and enlarged by the Finger Print Bureau. It was subsequently found that the left palm prints of Mathuraprasad Likhani tallied with those on the vessel. The defence counsel objected to this evidence being admitted but the objection was overruled by the judge. In admitting it he stated that his ruling would be for the future guidance of the lower courts as this was the first case of its kind in the Bombay Presidency.

12. The Sessions Court tried 155 cases against 105 in 1926 and 119 in 1925. Of these, 130 ended in conviction, 22 in acquittal, 1 was withdrawn and in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics. These cases involved altogether 209 persons of whom 174 were convicted, 31 were acquitted, the charges against 2 were withdrawn and the remaining 2 were declared to be lunatics.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide:—

			Male	Female
Native Christians	..	..	4	1
Muhammadans	..	..	16	4
Parsis	..	..	8	4
Hindus	..	..	53	17
		Total ..	81	26
		Grand total ..	107	

During the year the Coroner held 669 inquests as against 665 in 1926 and 645 in 1925.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 14 cases of simple accidental deaths against 7 in 1926 and 26 in 1925.

14. Including 412 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 87,064 against 87,862 in 1926 and 91,182 in 1925. Of these, 83,624 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

The Bombay City Police Act,

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and

The Public Conveyances Act.

The offences under the other local Acts were comparatively few.

Criminal tribes.—The total number of persons registered in Bombay City up to the end of the year 1926 was 2,257. Deducting from this those who died or were transferred, etc., the actual number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay City on 31st December 1926 was 1,487 as shown below:—

Mang garudis	..	..	..	741
Waghri	..	..	..	522
Bhamptas	..	..	..	151
Kaikadis	..	..	..	73
Total ..				1,487

One hundred and seven were added to the roll while 163 were removed from the roll during the year 1927 owing to deaths, cancellation, transfer to Districts or Settlements. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,431 as detailed below:—

Mang garudis	..	..	..	676
Waghri	..	..	..	534
Bhamptas	..	..	..	152
Kaikadis	..	..	..	69
Total ..				1,431

Finger impression slips of 259 persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 174 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them.

One hundred and thirty persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act with the following result:—

- 118 convicted
 - 1 discharged
 - 2 acquitted
 - 5 withdrawn
 - 4 pending at the close of the year

Total 130

Forty-six persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act as under :—

42 were transferred up-country for trial under section 22.

Eighteen of these were absconders from Settlements.

4 cases withdrawn.

Total 46

Fifty-three persons were deported as under :—

49 under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, and

4 under section 3 of the Foreigners Act.

Total 53

Two hundred and seventy-five up-country registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year. One hundred and thirty-one of these are still here, the rest having returned.

The work in the Criminal Tribes Branch entails a vast amount of correspondence with the up-country police.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 959 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 37 beggars were deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

As pointed out in my last report no headway can be made by the police in dealing with beggars until some comprehensive scheme is devised for dealing with the beggar problem in this City.

Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Owing to financial stringency no additional staff has been sanctioned for working the provisions of these two Acts but pending the provision of a special staff 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables have been detailed out of the existing Force for this purpose from the 1st May 1927. The following is a summary of the work done by this staff :—

With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes, 119 prostitutes and brothel-keepers were served with notices under section 7 (1) (e) of the Bombay Children Act. These notices concerned 139 children. Of these, 7 children were removed from custody of their guardians and sent to certified schools by the Juvenile Court. In other cases the court having given time the children were either removed up-country to their native places or to some respectable locality by their guardians.

Twenty-three stray children were picked up, 9 were charged under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act for begging and 14 were put up under section 7 (1) (a) of the Bombay Children Act as destitute and homeless. Eleven of these were handed over to their guardians or parents and ten were sent to certified schools. The cases against the remaining two were pending at the end of the year.

In 3 cases action under section 10 of the Bombay Children Act for permitting young children to beg in streets was taken against the parents who were bound over in court.

In 4 cases action under section 11 of the Bombay Children Act was taken against prostitutes for allowing young children to reside in brothels and the cases were pending at the close of the year.

Two cases were taken up under section 12 of the Bombay Children Act (one against the mother of a girl and the other against the grand-mother) for causing or encouraging the seduction of a minor girl and both the cases resulted in acquittal as definite knowledge on the part of the accused could not be proved, the girls resiling in court from the statements made to the police and refusing to give evidence against their mother and grand-mother. These were obviously true cases, but the courts cannot convict if the persons most concerned refuse to give evidence.

Under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, in all 7 cases were taken up, 2 under section 5 for living on the earnings of prostitutes, 2 under section 6 for procuring girls for prostitution and 3 under section 7 for importing girls into Bombay for prostitution. Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal while 2 were pending at the close of the year. An appeal was made to the High Court in the case of acquittal with the result that the Magistrate's order of acquittal was set aside and the accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 25 cases were taken up under sections 366A, 372 or 373, out of which 4 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 18 were pending at the end of the year.

One of the difficulties the police meet with in these cases is that the girls who are the injured parties are often very reluctant to give evidence against the wrong-doers in court and in some cases deliberately turn round and side with the defence.

The introduction of these two Acts has served to reduce to a considerable extent the number of minors residing in brothels and with prostitutes, and it is hoped that as they get more knowledge and experience the special staff will be able to deal more effectively with the procurer than hitherto.

(1) Nine hundred and twenty-one films were examined during the year 1927 and 907 were certified for exhibition by the Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors including 74 certified with endorsement.

(2) Five hundred and ninety-eight films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay. None of these had to be re-examined by the Bombay Board.

(3) Six hundred and sixty-six duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act fund showed a balance of Rs. 20,458-4-2 at the end of the year as against the balance of Rs. 17,071-5-0 of the

preceding year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts			Expenditure		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1927 ..	17,071	5 0	Expenditure ..	17,173	2 5
Examination fee ..	20,221	0 0	Balance on 31st December 1927 ..	20,458	4 2*
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities ..	339	1 7			
	37,631	6 7		37,631	6 7

The Board's expenditure was well within its receipts on account of examination fees and the financial position of the fund has improved.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 20,059 against 19,498 in 1926 and 13,319 in 1925. Of these Cognizable crime, 18,600 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of direct cases. 92·23. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 20,329 of whom 18,640 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 96,294 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,251 under arrest at the close of 1926 against 96,516 in 1926 and 100,469 in 1925. Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases. Of these, 90,366 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92·64 against 94·65 in 1926 and 94·91 in 1925.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 23 bail bonds as compared with 51 in 1926 and 58 in 1925.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,331 persons were tried and 3,527 were convicted, giving a percentage of 66·16 as compared with 71·37 in 1926 and 73·04 in 1925.

Under Class VI, 90,673 persons were tried of whom 86,839 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·77 against 97·44 in 1926 and 97·71 in 1925.

At the close of the year, 1,402 persons were awaiting trial against 1,251 in 1926 and 1,157 in 1925.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 21,306 as compared with 23,863 in 1926 and 21,879 in 1925. Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

With 392 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 21,698 of which 8,969 ended in conviction.

* This includes Rs. 16,061-13-0 invested in 3½ per cent. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 20,700.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 17,527 as against 20,378 in 1926 and 19,409 in 1925. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 21,698 non-cognizable cases 25,405 persons were involved of whom 9,032 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 143,279 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 10,73,543 as compared with Rs. 17,24,571 in 1926 and Rs. 17,91,360 in 1925. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,74,302 which gives a recovery percentage of 25·55 as compared with 57·92 in 1926 and 27·23 in 1925. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The amount of property stolen is the lowest since 1916. The recovery percentage for the year 1926, viz., 57·92 was exceptionally high. As pointed out in my last report that was mainly due to nearly the whole of the stolen property in two important cases of criminal breach of trust having been recovered.

An analysis of the figures for the year 1927 shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,56,747 and the amount recovered is Rs. 2,18,247 giving a percentage of 28·84 which is the highest since the year 1919 excepting the year 1926.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 3,16,796 and the amount recovered is Rs. 56,055 giving a percentage of 17·69.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as mis-take of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	9	..	1	..	..	1	3 pending.
2. Robbery ..	93	..	..	5	88	31	16 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,635	77	5	14	1,539	314	61 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	4,338	139	19	72	4,108	1,709	147 pending.
Total ..	6,075	216	25	91	5,743	2,055	227 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation the police were successful in 12 per cent. of the dacoity cases, 35 per cent. of the robbery cases, 20 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 42 per cent. of the theft cases.

One hundred and six persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 243 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) On 11th August 1927 at about 1.50 a.m. one Gopinath Parmanand, the cashier of the firm of Nikaram Parmanand, commission agents, having their place of business on the 2nd floor of Bhimshroff Building at Narayan Dhuru Street called at the Pydhoni police station accompanied by his *Mehra* Hemraj Daulatram and stated that he had given the latter Rs. 20,000 in Government currency notes and also a bearer cheque for Rs. 10,000 with instructions to deposit the same in the Punjab National Bank. At 11 a.m. he received information at his *pedhi* that Hemraj was looking for one Kaluram who was alleged to have taken away the money and the cheque. Gopinath and his brother Ramchandra went in search of Hemraj whom they found on Masjid Bunder Road. Disbelieving Hemraj's story they took him to the police station and lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust.

In the course of enquiries the police arrested Hemraj and Kaluram Fatehchand, and in consequence of statements made by them a telegram was sent to the District Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismailkhan, who seized a parcel which Kaluram had sent to his father-in-law residing at Miyanalli, District Dera Ismailkhan. On opening the parcel the police discovered Rs. 19,500 in Government currency notes enclosed in the parcel with some hair-oil bottles. The amount was taken charge of by the police and was brought down to Bombay. The remaining property was recovered in Bombay.

Hemraj Daulatram was charged under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, who convicted and sentenced him to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Kaluram Fatehchand was charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, and was placed before the same Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) At about 2-30 p.m. on the 29th August 1927, a Goanese Christian by name Joseph Pereira was stopped by the police on Suparibagh Road and on being questioned said he was a tailor from Dhobi Talao who had come there for orders from some of his customers. His appearance and manner however aroused suspicion and moreover he was recognized by two Anglo-Indians as the man who had been seen some days previously taking away a gramophone in a taxi car.

As the theft of a gramophone had been recorded, Joseph Pereira was arrested on suspicion and was taken to the Bhoiwada Police Station. The complainant in the gramophone theft case failed to recognize him but on being taken to the taxi stand at Poibawdy a driver identified him as the person he had taken with a gramophone to the house of John Fernandez at DeLisle Road some days previously. A gramophone found here was identified by the complainant and several other articles the possession of which seemed suspicious were seized and John Fernandez and his companion Paul Byne were placed under arrest. Paul Byne on being questioned alone said he did not belong to this gang but was residing at Jacob's Circle with one David Aide, an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Proceeding there the police found boxes containing clothing and wearing apparel of a value and a quantity not in keeping with the status of these two persons. The property was therefore attached and David Aide was placed under arrest.

Enquiries extended over seven weeks during which the police recovered other gramophones, silver toilet sets, boxes of wearing apparel, sewing machines, dressing cases, leather trunks and other property valued at Rs. 2,500 from various parts of the City.

These four accused were eventually charged and were sentenced as under :—

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Joseph Pereira | .. 3 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 2. Paul Byne | .. 2 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 3. John Fernandez | .. 2 years and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. |
| 4. David Aide | .. 3½ months' rigorous imprisonment. |

(3) On 31st August 1927, at about 7-20 p.m. one Salih Muhammad Haji Abdul Subhani, a hawker in silk goods, residing in Kambekar Street, reported at the Pydhoni Police Station that he had gone out in the afternoon leaving his room in charge of his servant named Karim Dastgir. On his return he was informed by his brother Ali Muhammad that when the latter returned home he found the door closed from inside and on tapping got no reply. Another servant named Abu Bakar was therefore asked to get in through the window of the kitchen and to open the front door. Abu Bakar did so when he found the cock, Karim Dastgir, bound and gagged in a tin trunk. They took him out and finding him unconscious sent for a doctor who advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. They then discovered that property collectively valued at Rs. 6,456-8-0 was stolen.

The police, on receipt of the information, repaired to the scene of offence which they minutely examined. A bar of one of the kitchen windows overlooking a sweeper's lane was found to have been removed and two embroidered caps were found in the sweeper's lane below the window,

After examination the police were convinced that the offence was not committed by an outsider, and consequently they concentrated on making searching inquiries of the servants.

The following day Karim Dastgir was discharged from the hospital and was brought to the police station. He stated that one Subhamia Memon was in the habit of visiting his master Salih Muhammad and had had the opportunity of seeing his master's property consisting of embroidered jewellery. Subhamia persuaded Karim Dastgir to commit theft of his master's property. Karim Dastgir accordingly stole some of the property and handed it over to Subhamia. Subhamia suggested that Karim Dastgir should be gagged, tied hand and foot and put into the trunk in which he was found, by Ismail Nur Muhammad, another accomplice in the theft. This was done and Ismail also removed a bar of one of the kitchen windows of the complainant's house to give the impression that house-breaking and theft had been committed.

In consequence of this statement Ismail Nur Muhammad and Subhamia were arrested. The police also succeeded in recovering property collectively valued at Rs. 5,951-8-0.

The three accused (1) Karim Dastgir, (2) Ismail Nur Muhammad and (3) Subhamia Memon were charged under sections 381, 454, 120B and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, who convicted and sentenced Karim Dastgir to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, Subhamia to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and discharged Ismail Nur Muhammad.

21. (1) *Organization*.—The sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches was increased by two posts of Sergeant for passport work in accordance with Government Rescution, Home Department, No. P-121-(c)-III, dated 13th April 1927, with effect from the 1st March 1927 as a result of the reduction in the strength of the Harbour Police. The two Sergeants of the Harbour Police, who were doing this work, were transferred to the Special Branch. The existing temporary appointments were continued throughout the year perding the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Special Branch

(2) *Plays*.—One hundred and one plays were scrutinized by the Branch during the year as against 81 in 1926. Ninety-five were passed as unobjectionable and 6 were passed after amendment.

(3) *Deportations*.—Two foreigners were deported under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against 5 in 1926. Their nationalities were as under :

- (1) Austrian.
- (2) Czechoslovak.

(4) *Naturalization*.—Twenty naturalization applications were received for report as against 15 in 1926. The applicants were :—

Portuguese	..	..	..	..	4
Russians	..	..	..	..	1
Persians	..	..	..	..	9
Jews	..	..	..	..	4
Arabs	..	..	..	..	2
					—
Total					20

(5) *Identity certificates*.—Two hundred and sixty-two certificates of identity were issued to Muhammadan pilgrims during the year as against 369 in 1926 and 958 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,608 last year.

(6) *Exemption permits*.—Three hundred and forty-three Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 489 in 1926.

(7) *Festivals*.—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off without any incident. Three hundred and sixty-eight applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 350 in 1926.

(8) *Passport examination*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 295 outgoing and 341 incoming vessels during the year, making a total of 636 as against 388 in 1926.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine passports were examined this year as against 35,352 in 1926.

Prosecution under rule 6 of the Passport Act.—George Allison, a miner of Edinburgh, was arrested on January 23rd, 1927, at Calcutta on a charge of having entered British India with a forged passport and was directed to stand his trial at Bombay. Enquiries revealed that he arrived in Bombay from Europe on the 30th April 1926 with a passport issued to one Donald Campbell, his own photo having been substituted for that of Campbell and the Foreign Office seal being counterfeited. He himself had applied for and had been refused a passport.

He was tried before a common jury at the First High Court Criminal Sessions, 1927, on charges under sections 471 and 476 of the Indian Penal Code and Rule 6 of the Passport Act, unanimously found guilty on all the three charges and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on 9th March 1927 on each of the first two charges and three months' rigorous imprisonment on the third charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

(9) *Passport applications*.—One thousand and twenty applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,546.

(10) *Permission to come to India*.—The Branch reported on the applications of 19 European Foreigners for permission to come to India.

(11) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 22 persons (10 Arabs, 3 Persians, 3 Dutch subjects, 1 Afghan subject and 5 Indians) who came to India without proper passports or visas. Out of these 12 were refused permission to land and they were sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 10 were allowed to land.

(12) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the pilgrim season.

(13) *Reception of deportees.*—Thirty-two deportees from various places, such as South Africa, Australia, New York, Aden and Zanzibar, were met, taken over and disposed of, being either placed under surveillance or sent to their homes.

(14) *Repatriates.*—The Branch arranged for the repatriation of 23 persons from Jeddah, Persian Gulf, Beyrout, Iraq, Berlin, Jerusalem, Durban and Cuba.

(15) *Strikes.*—There were 20 industrial strikes in Bombay City during the year.

(16) *Politics.*—There was little political excitement till towards the end of the year when various meetings were held to protest against the composition of the Simon Commission and to challenge its powers to frame a constitution for India.

(17) *Visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan.*—The Special Branch made special arrangements for the protection and safety of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan during their stay in Bombay.

(18) *Warnings to the Presses.*—Warnings were given to 34 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers, under the orders of Government during the year.

Crime Branch

(19) *Criminal cases.*—One hundred and forty-seven criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 78 in 1926. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional Police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest.

The large increase is accounted for by the fact that in several intricate cases of cheating and commercial fraud the accused were prosecuted for a number of distinct offences on the one complaint. There were no less than 70 connected cases of this description.

(20) *Assistance to officers of other Forces.*—Assistance was given on frequent occasions to officers of the District Police and of other Provinces conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(21) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

(1) *DeLima Street Robbery and other cases.*—This gang which was headed by a notorious damaged character named Ashag Alli Sadat Alli started operations in May 1927. They committed crimes in cars stolen

from the road side and were armed with revolvers which were used on the slightest provocation.

This gang was rounded up in June 1927 and the following cases were proved against them :—

1. The DeLima Street armed robbery.
2. The Sion armed robbery.
3. The Chembur armed robbery.
4. The Begum Sahib of Manavadar's house-breaking case.
5. Lamington Road house-breaking case.

Twelve other cases against separate members of this gang under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code and the Arms Act were detected. The aggregate value of property stolen was Rs. 23,265-8-0 and that of property recovered was Rs. 7,259-2-0. The gang was convicted and sentenced as under :—

1. Ashag Alli Sadat Alli .. 13 years' rigorous imprisonment (1 case pending).
2. Fakir Muhammad .. 11 years and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Nabi Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh. 8 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
4. Sujat Ali Safatulla .. 4 years and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
5. Altaf Husain .. 1 year and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
6. Syed Ali Bakar Syed Ali Haidar. 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
7. Laloo Khan Gulam Jetani . 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
8. Rustamji Manekji Bilimoria. Fined Rs. 250 or 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
9. Abdul Nabi Abdul Ghani .. 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Seven receivers were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 100.

(2) *Kaikhosru Framji Cama's gang of house breakers.*—Cama, a Parsi, who at one time was a wealthy merchant of Bombay but had since fallen on evil times, collected around him a gang of house-breakers most of whom were Christians. Their victims were mainly Parsis and their *modus operandi* included the use of jemmies, drills and flash lamps.

The gang was eventually run to earth and 11 cases were detected and property valued at Rs. 40,027 was recovered. Two of the accused escaped from the lock-up at Byculla Police Station after attacking a constable but were subsequently re-arrested.

The accused were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

1. K. F. Cama .. 1 year and 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.
2. Symond D'Souza .. 2 years and 5 months' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Marshall Almeida .. 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. David Cardoza . . 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
5. Hiralal Jethmal . . Fined Rs. 200 or 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.
6. Sheriar Pestonji Karanja . . Fined Rs. 100 or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
7. Balthazar Barloza . . Fined Rs. 100 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The last three who were fined were receivers.

(3) *Frauds in the Official Assignee's office.*—In May 1926 a complaint was received from the acting Official Assignee to the effect that a sum of Rs. 670-2-3 had been obtained from his office through D. N. Deshpande, Pleader, by means of a forged dividend warrant. Enquiries were made and D. N. Deshpande was arrested and later one Vallabhdas Damji was also arrested. In the course of the enquiries it was ascertained that Vallabhdas Damji had committed a series of frauds on the Official Assignee's office by obtaining dividend warrants in old insolvencies which had been previously returned through the Dead Letter Office and by having them signed by some bogus person in the presence of a solicitor or pleader and thus obtaining the dividend. Eventually eight charge sheets were put in, involving a sum of Rs. 7,000 in 6 of which Vallabhdas only was charged and in the other two D. N. Deshpande was a co-accused.

In the first of the above cases concerning a dividend warrant for Rs. 670-2-3, Vallabhdas Damji was discharged by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and D. N. Deshpande was committed to the Sessions Court for trial, where he also was acquitted. Three other cases were then proceeded with against Vallabhdas Damji who was committed to the High Court for trial on charges of forgery and cheating by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was tried on two charges under section 468, Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury and was found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. After this conviction the remaining charges before the Sessions Court were withdrawn. Other cases are still pending before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

(4) *Bogus firms.*—In November 1926, information was received that two persons (1) Hiralal Manji Vyas, (2) Mawji Morarji had been defrauding several firms in Bombay, by opening bogus *pedhis* in different parts of the City. A complaint was registered and enquiries made when it was ascertained that the accused had opened *pedhis* under varying names such as Vyas Brothers, Ranchhoddas Lalji & Co. and Joshi & Co. and had obtained goods from other firms by fraud. The accused were arrested and eventually put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 13 charges involving Rs. 10,000. The cases are still pending before the Courts.

(5) *Bogus Prince.*—In June 1927, information was received that an individual named Jugal Kishore Agarwalla had been posing as an

Indian Prince and had defrauded several persons in Bombay by means of bogus *hundis*. A complaint was registered and he was eventually traced to Poona where he was arrested.

During the course of enquiries he was found to have been involved in cases of fraud in Bombay and Calcutta in 1921 and also at Agra in 1922.

In Bombay he was convicted on 8 charges of 1927 and 3 charges of 1921, involving about Rs. 12,000 and was sentenced in all to three years and five months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 18th August 1927. Since his conviction here, he has been transferred to Agra for trial.

(6) *Pathe (India) defalcation case*.—In October 1927 the proprietor of Pathe (India) lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust as a servant against his cashier, Rustamji Merwanji Vaid, in respect of Rs. 1,82,000.

In the course of enquiries it was ascertained that the accused during the past two years had misappropriated sums amounting to over Rs. 3 lakhs of which he had made good over Rs. 1 lakh. In order to cover up these defalcations he had falsified the accounts of the firm to such an extent that it was very difficult to ascertain the exact amount of the defalcations. He was put up on those charges under sections 408 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fines amounting to Rs. 2,500 or in default to a further 14 months' rigorous imprisonment. All the money had been lost in gambling and speculation.

(7) *Lottery cases*.—Eight cases under section 294-A, Indian Penal Code (Lotteries), were dealt with during 1927. Convictions were obtained in five cases and the remaining three are still pending.

One of the convictions was against M. A. Latiff who was acting as Agent for Duggans sweeps and he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(8) *Central Bank case*.—On 8th July 1926, the Secretary, Central Bank of India, reported that one Dorab Pestonji Gora, a clerk in the Bank, whose duty it was to take Government securities to the Public Debt Office, for renewal, collection of interest, consolidation, etc., misappropriated Government securities of the face value of Rs. 1,87,000 and forged endorsements on some of these securities. Four cases under sections 408, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, were put up for trial. The first case was concluded in 1926. In the second case he was convicted on 7th February 1927 under sections 471 and 408, Indian Penal Code, for misappropriating and using as genuine forged Government securities of the face value of Rs. 50,000 and sentenced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining two cases were withdrawn in view of the sentences passed.

(9) *Government Promissory Notes forgery cases*.—On 31st March 1927 information was received from the Deputy Controller of the Currency,

Bombay, that the endorsement on a 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 which was presented for renewal at the Public Debt Office by one W. L. Gonsalves appeared to have been forged. During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that two more 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each were disposed of by W. L. Gonsalves, who had forged the signatures of his mother, C. S. Gonsalves (deceased), on the reverse of the Government Promissory Notes. He was arrested and put up for trial under sections 467, 471, 404, 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code, in three cases. He was convicted in the first case on 6th December 1927 under the sections mentioned above and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Two cases against him are still pending.

(10) *Imperial Telegraph College case.*—In January 1927, one Harihar Keshao Kulkarni alias B. G. Potdar put an advertisement in the newspapers inviting students to take courses in telegraphy, typewriting and railway work and assuring them of employment. He collected fees and boarding and lodging charges in advance from 18 students amounting to Rs. 918 and disappeared in May 1927. He was arrested in Poona in a Jubbulpore case in August 1927.

He was brought down to Bombay and tried under section 420, Indian Penal Code (3 charges), when he was convicted and sentenced to 7 months and 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 155 or in default 3 months and 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 9th January 1928 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

(22) *Deportation.*—Seventy-seven foreigners of Indian States and 4 foreigners of Independent Territories were deported under the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, as against 139 and 10 in 1926.

Seventy-five deportees of Indian States and 12 deportees of Independent Territories were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act.

(23) *Police Register Transfer System.*—Two hundred and one convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their native places and released there in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 30th October 1901.

(24) *Forged Currency Notes.*—Three hundred and thirty-one forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch.

(25) *Finger Print Bureau.*—Government in Home Department Resolution No. 192/2, dated 4th June 1927, have transferred the control of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency, Poona. As the local Bureau has now been taken over by the Presidency Bureau, a detailed report of its working will henceforward appear in the Presidency Police Report.

22. During the year 1927, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 65 persons against 46 in 1926 and 17 in 1925.

Preventive action. The following is the result :—

15 convicted
15 discharged
1 charge withdrawn
34 pending
—
65

Under the provisions of section 27(1) of the Bombay City Police Act 265 persons being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences were deported while 80 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 398 and 136 in 1926. Similarly 490 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 424 in 1926.

23. Part II of the second Naigaum Scheme which comprises residential quarters for officers, recruits' training school, Police buildings, armoury, play and parade grounds, etc., etc., was completed and taken over by this Department during the year.

The play ground in this scheme is not large enough for the force of 750 men accommodated at Naigaum. This has been brought to the notice of Government and it is hoped that Government will see their way to provide a second play ground in the neighbourhood before long.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B(1), B(2) and B(3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 773 covering 1,254 weapons and the number cancelled was 652 covering 1,097 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,392 licensed persons possessing 8,093 arms which is an increase of 121 licensees over the year 1926. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 23 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 7 Indian and 2 European firms; 15 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 18 including the above 15 deal in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. Only 2 deal in lead shots and 3 in old arms.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year, 5,685 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

Thirty-one persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 26 were convicted and 1 acquitted; prosecutions against 4 persons were withdrawn.

Under this Act 500 licenses were issued. They are classified in table C appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table D appended to the report show an increase of 28 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 142, an increase of 5 as compared with the figures for the year 1926.

There are now 100 underground tanks with pumps installed against 88 during the previous year.

Only one person was prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

One hundred and twelve licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table F. The number of slight accidents show a decrease of 51 compared with the figures of 1926. The serious accidents show a decrease of 3 and the fatal accidents, a decrease of 12, when compared with the last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	..	..	60
Kalbadevi Road	..	..	26
Girgaon Road	..	..	25
Hornby Road	..	..	24
Sandhurst Road	..	..	22
C. P. Tank Road	..	..	19
Colaba Causeway	..	..	18
Esplanade Road	..	..	15
Frere Road	..	..	15
Ripon Road	..	..	12
Grant Road	..	..	11

Licenses were renewed in the case of 14 theatres and 14 cinema theatres. Out of the 14 cinema theatres one called the "West End Cinema" was demolished during the year and its owner has been permitted to erect another on a new plot adjoining the old cinema. Two other applications to erect new cinema theatres were sanctioned, viz., one on the Lady Jamshedji

Road, opposite Dadar Railway Station and the other on the Pasta Estate, Vincent Road, Dadar.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and the Improvement Trust Engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections and fire alarms are in good order.

The fire alarms installed in the theatres were reported to be in order by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Three circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and eighty-one performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 3,170 cars, 228 cycles and 50 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for
Motor Vehicles Act. 1926 and 1927 are given below :—

			Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
			1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
American	..	..	1,975	1,941	20	47	36	51
English	..	..	615	665	200	212	11	49
Continental	..	..	580	341	8	19	3	7
Total	..	..	3,170	2,947	228	278	50	107

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 10,000 including 780 motor lorries.

The following table shows the figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year :—

			Bombay City vehicles			Presidency vehicles		
			Vehicles renewed free (applications received before the date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Received after the date of expiry but renewed free	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before the date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Received after the date of expiry but renewed free
Cars	..	..	7,674	271	30	6,675	409	104
Cycles	..	..	496	22	6	537	52	11
Lorries	..	..	747	30	..	99	7	..

There were 1,037 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 136 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. There was a complete check over the taxi meters and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

Two hundred and thirty-one lorries and 54 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,150; 422 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 118 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the city. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Enquiries are made about his character and his finger impressions are also taken in order to see if he has ever been convicted.

There were 2,439 motor accidents or 463 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 62 were fatal accidents or 10 more than in the previous year. In 19 of these cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. Convictions were obtained in 9 cases only and 2 are still pending in Court.

One case resulted in three deaths. In this case the driver of a car, who was drunk, attempted to cross the tram tracks without due regard to traffic and ran into a tram car in motion with considerable force. The 8 occupants of the car were thrown out and injured; some of them were thrown on two passers-by who were also injured. Three persons including the driver of the car, succumbed to their injuries. In one case a coolie met his death by being run over by the motor lorry in which he had been seated and from which he rashly jumped while it was in motion. In one case a lorry (said to have been a motor oil tank which is still untraced) dashed into the rear of another lorry whilst trying to pass it, with the result that the cleaner of this lorry who was seated on slabs of stones with which it was loaded, fell off at the impact and had one of his legs crushed; he died subsequently in hospital.

In the remaining 40 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them.

Of these accidents 14 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day; 24 between mid-day and 5 p.m.; 23 between 5 p.m. and 12 mid-night and 1 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 7 cases the victims were children under twelve years of age. In 35 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 6 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 16 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 12 fatal accidents, cars in 45, cycles in 2 and omnibuses in 3. In all cases in which lorries and cars were involved

a special examination of the vehicle was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

The longest spell without a fatal accident was from 26th October to 29th November and the worst months were March and May when there were 11 and 10 fatal accidents respectively. In January and November there was 1 accident in each month and in February and June 2 per month.

In all there were 2,288 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,694 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,050 and 1,623 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 14,688. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 14 Motor Training Schools in Bombay where many drivers take a course before they are examined and tested in driving.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the city and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly as possible.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Bandra (Bombay Suburban) ..	..	157
Poona	..	422
Satara	..	426
Belgaum	..	350
Kolaba	..	165
Surat	..	137
Nasik	..	294
East Khandesh	..	150
West Khandesh	..	152
Ratnagiri	..	225

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, have placed additional buses on the streets and are now running them over 6 different routes. The buses are kept in excellent condition and the service appears to be popular.

TABLE E

No.	Particulars	1926	1927
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	3,225	3,398
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re registered in Bombay.	55	31
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	107	50
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay ..	10,500	10,000
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay ..	800	780
6	General numbers in Bombay City	48	48
7	Number of transfers effected	6,223	6,968
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	901	1,037
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	198	231
9(a)	Number of buses liensed to ply for hire	32	54
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewal and duplicates).	13,162	14,688
11	Number of public motor car licenses issued	1,037	1,150
12	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued	392	422
12(a)	Number of public bus licenses issued	47	118
13	Number of temporary licenses issued	6,331	7,725
14	Number of accidents including fatal	1,976	2,439
15	Number of fatal accidents	52	62
16	Number of prosecutions	2,050	2,288
17	Number of convictions	1,623	1,694
18	Number of acquittals	351	296
19	Number of cases withdrawn	53	94
20	Number of cases struck out	1	12
21	Number of cases pending	22	192
22	Number of public motor car driving licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police.	118	230
23	Number of drivers warned by Head Office	500	977
24	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police.	11	8

25. During the year under report 21,285 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1927 was 218 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 4,13,030.

The figures for the preceding year were :— Rs.

Fires 261

Value of property lost 14,19,731

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

Statement D, police establishment.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 3,764 as against 3,832 at the close of the year 1926.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 12·40 as compared with 1 to 12·32 in 1926 and 1 to 11·73 in 1925.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 25·19 as compared with 24·92 in 1926 and 26·15 in 1925.

28. During the year under report one revolver (Webley) was stolen from a European Sergeant's quarters. As the theft was due to the officer's negligence the cost of the revolver was recovered from him and credited to Government.

29. During the year, 170 officers and men were punished as compared with 517 in 1926 and 525 in 1925.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	148
Judicially punished	5
Dismissed (inclusive of 5 dismissed after being judicially punished)	22

Of the total number punished, 1 was a European and 169 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The apparent abnormal drop in the number of officers and men punished is due to the elimination of warnings and other minor punishments from Statement E in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2264-2, dated the 1st August 1927.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) By special promotion	1
(b) By issue of good service tickets	1,062
(c) By grant of silver stripes	2
(d) By grant of two stripes	8
(e) By grant of one stripe	34
(f) By the Excise Department	32
(g) By the Magistrate	6
(h) By the Commissioner of Police	148
(i) Otherwise rewarded	83
Total	1,376

The men mentioned under (h) received small pecuniary rewards for good or plucky work ; while those under (i) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Sabaji Govind Savant, Acting Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 128 against 126 in the preceding year. Of these, 101 were literate in English as against 104 in 1926. Literate head constables and constables number

1,588 as against 1,591 in 1926. Of these, 187 have a knowledge of English as against 198 in the preceding year.

Our minimum standard of literacy both for English and Vernacular is III standard. As we are now able to enlist more literate recruits than before there should ordinarily have been an improvement in our figures of literacy for head constables and constables. Actually, however, there is a slight fall which is due to the fact that 24 Naiks who were accounted for in previous years as literate had to be classed as illiterate last year as, on examination, they were found to be below the minimum literacy standard.

Three hundred and three recruits came under training of whom 226 were finally confirmed in the Force. Twenty-three resigned and 24 were discharged and 30 continued their training during the current year.

Recruits were trained and housed at Naigaum during the latter half of the year and the new Police Headquarters there is eminently more suitable for such a purpose than the Head Police Office. No change in the training was effected during the year under review.

Two sets of classes have been established for the training of European Officers in law—Course A for probationary Sergeants, and Course B for confirmed Sergeants. Course A comprises lectures on the Bombay City Police Act, and 4 or 5 minor Acts that have most commonly to be worked by the police in Bombay City. Course B is more advanced, and includes the Indian Penal Code, the Evidence Act, and various other laws that an executive police officer in Bombay is called upon to operate. Classes in each course are held in the evenings twice a week under the superintendence of the Police Prosecutors, and examinations are held every 6 months by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. Attendance at the courses is enforced as a matter of discipline.

“Refresher” courses in drill and law for Naiks have also been inaugurated. These are held at Naigaum throughout the year, with the exception of the monsoon when it is too wet to hold parades regularly. Some 25 or 30 Naiks—larger classes would be difficult to manipulate—are struck off ordinary duties each month, undergo “refresher” courses in law and drill, and appear at the end of that period for an examination conducted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. As selections for the rank of head constable are made from the cadre of the Naiks, and as the latter, ordinarily speaking, are not promoted until they have passed the necessary examination in drill and law, the holding of this course must eventually tone up the efficiency of the Force.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1927 as compared with those of 1926 :—

Casualties.			1926	1927
(1) Resigned	..	..	87	61
(2) Discharged	..	..	45	48
(3) Dismissed	..	..	42	22
(4) Died	..	..	49	37
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity)	..	..	93	71
(6) Deserted	..	..	14	8
Total			330	247

There is a welcome fall under the heads (1), (3) and (6). Thirty-eight per cent. of the casualties under the head "Resigned" and 50 per cent. of those under the head "Discharged" were among the recruits.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1927 was 3,549 as compared with 5,479 in 1926 and 7,508 in 1925. Of these, 25 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

		1926	1927
Indian Officers and men	..	60·85	46·48
European Officers	..	0·24	0·3

Although more cases of tuberculosis have occurred during the year under report it is nevertheless very gratifying to be able to record that the health of the force as a whole has very materially improved. The daily average number of men in hospital stood at 60·85 in 1926, whereas in 1927 the figures were reduced to 46·48. This great improvement is due in part to a continuation of the liquid quinine treatment introduced in 1925 as a prophylactic against malaria relapse cases, but more especially to the provision by Government of sanitary quarters for every head constable and constable in the force. The provision of sanitary quarters is bound to act favourably in the long run on the efficiency of a police force. Under the old regime in which the constabulary and their families were compelled to crowd into small, unhealthy, ill-ventilated rooms in congested areas, the health, not only of the men, but also of their wives and children, suffered, and was a cause of constant leave taking. Now that the men are housed in good rooms, the taking of leave on medical certificate should be less frequent, and the force in consequence more efficient.

The health of the Armed Police in particular has greatly improved owing to most of them having been transferred from the Armed Police Lines to the new Police Lines at Naigaum.

There were 10 boys in the Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1 boy resigned and 2 boys were taken on as temporary constables to serve as office orderlies. This left a balance of 7 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year, there being no fresh enlistments during the year.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We have been allowed the use of the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway A. F. at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice for the last three years and I once more take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the A. F. for this facility.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Inspector W. W. Godwin.

34. During the year under report 78 persons were killed and 2,309 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 77 killed and 2,324 injured in the previous year :—

				Killed	Injured
Street accidents.					
By tram cars	..	..	..	5	263
By motor cars	..	..	..	64	1,370
By hack victorias	..	..	..	3	343
By other public conveyances	..	..	..	4	236
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	..	..	..	2	97
Total				78	2,309

35. During the year 1927 the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	7,032
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	3,538
Motors (private)	..	} 10,000
Motors (plying for hire)	..	
Motor lorries (private)	..	} 780
Motor lorries (plying for hire)	..	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,928 victorias, 3 riding hackeries, 4,583 labour carts and 518 hand carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 6,110 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act while 200 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 1,383 drivers were warned and 1,529 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 261 horses as unfit for further use.

There was a further decline in the number of victorias and bullock carts during the year. The reduced hack victoria fares, calculated at 6 annas a mile, came into force from 1st September 1927.

36. (a) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 859 notices consisting of 14,073 paragraphs and 280 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(b) During the year under report 1,914 important cases were prosecuted by the six Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results.

(c) During the year under report, the second pound at Byculla was opened. The two pounds are now working under the direct supervision of one Pound Keeper, the appointment being held by a European Sergeant who is a regular member of the Bombay City Police. The arrangement—whereby a young European Officer, who has to look for promotion in the force, is in control of the pound police—is proving more satisfactory

than the old order of things in which a pensioned officer was appointed to act as Pound Keeper until he died or became too old for further service.

The following numbers of animals were impounded during the year :—

(a) By the Police 33,702

(b) By the public 1,357

(d) Hitherto details regarding the licensing of places of public entertainment have not found a place in this report. Licenses are issued by the police to all places falling under Class A (*viz.*, those at which intoxicating liquors, etc., are sold) irrespective of the time of closing and to those places under Class B that remain open after 9-30 p.m. The figures are as follows : —

Class A 502

Class B 2,260

A certain number of places of public entertainment, roughly 5 per cent., have up to the present been allowed to remain open after 12-30 a.m. Whatever may have been the reasons for these late licenses in the past, I propose, in the future, to exercise a still stricter control over them. Late licenses encourage "night life" in the City, and from a police point of view they are a potential source of danger. Except in cases of absolute necessity (*e.g.*, a tea shop located in a locality where legitimate night work is in progress), I have now refused licenses for all places of public entertainment after 12-30 a.m. The closing of such places at this hour will deprive criminals of the opportunity they have had in the past of gathering together at an innocent rendezvous until such time as they considered it safe to depart on a round of depredation.

(e) Applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force are now referred to the police for verification of their character. Seventy-two such applications were referred to and were reported upon by the police.

(f) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank maintained, as usual, its steady rate of progress during the year and has now established its position as a beneficent institution for the city constabulary, affording to its members a safe and profitable investment for their small savings, and helping them in their hour of need by loans repayable by easy instalments. The Bank was empowered during the year to grant loans up to six times the salary of members instead of three times as before, and this should ordinarily suffice to meet all their reasonable needs. The loans thus advanced during the year aggregated about 5 lacs.

Its membership now exceeds 2,700 and its paid up share capital has reached 2½ lacs. Its accumulations in reserve amount to Rs. 14,250, its fixed deposits in the Bank to Rs. 15,750 and it holds 300 shares of the Provincial Co-operative Bank of the face value of Rs. 15,000. Including the dividend on these shares the Bank's monthly income is now nearly Rs. 2,000. The Bank continues to be classed in "A" Division. The steady development of the Bank is in no small measure due to the keen and unceasing interest taken by its Chairman Mr. W. T. Down in all the

details of its management. For this he has also been congratulated by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies.

(g) There have in the past been few facilities for the Bombay City Police to take part in any games. Until the new Naigaum-Headquarters scheme was completed, members of the force were unable to play any games on ground of their own except tennis and for tennis there were only two courts, one at each of two police stations. Participation in sports is to be encouraged among the younger members of the force for it helps to keep them fit both mentally and physically and the police Club which has neither Club house nor grounds of its own has from time to time given financial assistance to this end. For the past three years the City Police has taken part with credit in the association football tournaments held under the auspices of the Western India Football Association during the rains and in the Aga Khan hockey tournament. A cricket club has also been formed of which the majority of playing members are clerks but up to the present play has been limited to practice held at Head Police Office after office hours. The Armed Police are now in possession of a decent hockey ground at Naigaum and I have hopes that with good material to select from they will in the future be able to field an excellent side. These games could not have been held except with the financial help of the Bombay City Police Club of which any officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector or Sergeant is eligible to be a member. The great need of the Club is a Club house and grounds and I hope to be able to approach Government with definite proposals on the subject shortly. But I see no hope of success without support from Government. I have no doubt that such a Club run on sound lines would be of benefit to the force and that officers would do their work the better for the occasional healthy recreation which the Club would provide. A policeman's life in Bombay is a hard one and there are few social amenities for him.

(h) There was a conflict between Sikhs and Muhammedans on the evening of the 20th February in connection with a complaint that a Sikh procession had played music before some mosques. Several Sikhs were injured and one was beaten to death. A crowd of Muhammedans surrounded the Gurudwara in which the Sikhs had taken refuge and refused to listen to the advice of the police, the magistrates and some leading members of the Muhammedan community that they should disperse and go home. It was necessary to disperse them by force in the end, and as they retaliated by stoning the police, it was unfortunately necessary to give the order to fire. One member of the crowd was killed.

Happily no further trouble resulted and for this the Muhammedan and Sikh leaders are to be thanked because they bravely exerted themselves to restrain and calm their followers and with conspicuous success. Without their level headed co-operation, an ugly situation might have developed.

(i) His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bombay from the 11th to the 20th December. During his visit, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan passed through Bombay on his way to Europe. He stayed in Bombay

from the 14th to the 17th December. His Excellency the Viceroy was unfortunately ill during the greater part of his visit and had therefore to cancel most of his engagements. His Majesty the King had many engagements and the police made the best arrangements they could think of for his safety and for his uninterrupted passage on his journeys.

(j) It may not perhaps be out of place if I refer here to the delay that takes place in the disposal of many cases in the courts. The Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom this report goes for remarks is in a better position than I am to comment on the reason for the delay. But whatever the reason may be, whether it is the fault of the prosecution or of the defence or whether it is the inadequate number of magistrates, the complaint is one that requires attention in the interest of the administration of justice. I am told by many citizens that the delay in dealing with private cases is even greater than it is in police cases. From information supplied to me by police stations, I see that in 1927 there were 49 cases which took 6 months or longer to reach a decision.

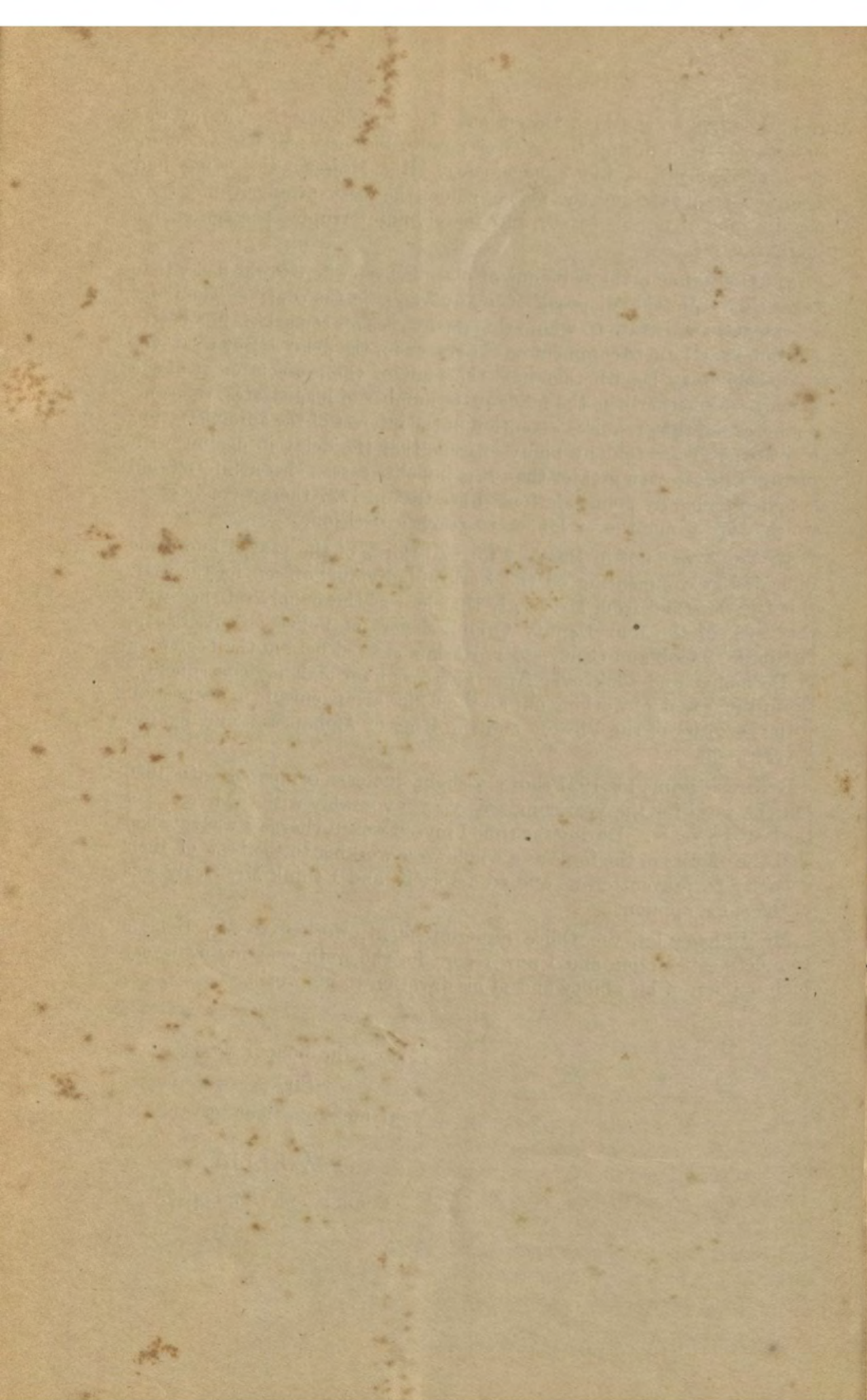
37. As I was not in Bombay for two-thirds of the year, I find some difficulty in commenting on the work of individual officers for the year. But I understand from Mr. Healy that he was thoroughly satisfied with the work of the four Deputy Commissioners of Police Messrs. Sharp, Needham, Jacob and Cauty. Mr. Haslam arrived here in the beginning of December and took over from Mr. Needham and had consequently the arduous task of working out all the police arrangements in connection with the visits of the Viceroy and the King of Afghanistan and he did it very well.

Recorded crime for 1927 shows a slight increase compared with 1926 but the total for the year compares very favourably with the average of the last ten years. During the time I myself was in charge I was satisfied that the officers of the force as a whole were working to the best of their capacity to prevent crime and to detect it, and I think Mr. Healy was of the same opinion.

Mr. Chhaganlal, the Office Superintendent, worked to Mr. Healy's complete satisfaction and I now record for the sixth year my own very high opinion of his ability and of his devotion to his work.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.



STATEMENT A

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	... Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	130-B (1)	... Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	2	...	2	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	... Offences relating to coin.	...	2	...	2	...
4	255 to 263A	... Offences relating to stamps.	...	10	...	10	...
5	467 and 471	... Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	6	...	13	...
6	489A to 489D	... Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	... Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	212, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	... Other offences against Public justice.	...	10	...	10	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	... Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	26	...	29	...
10	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant or soldier.	1	7	...	8	...
	<i>Total ...</i>		11	61	...	72	...
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>						
11	302, 303.	... Murder	10	37	...	47	...
12	307	... Attempts at murder	4	14	...	18	...
13	304, 308	... Culpable homicide	4	11	...	15	...
14	376	... Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	23	...	25	2
15	377	... Unnatural offence	1	18	...	19	...
16	317, 318	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	7	...	7	...
17	305, 306, 309	... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	55	...	57	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	... Grievous hurt	24	293	...	317	...
19	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330,	... Hurt	32	351	...	383	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	... Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8	102	...	110	3
22	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...
22A	332, 353	... Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	...	18	...	18	...
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	33	...	37	1

PART I CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	3	
...	2	7	1	...	8	...	...	8	
...	...	7	4	2	13	...	...	13	3 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	8	1	...	9	...	...	9	
1	18	6	...	4	10	...	...	10	
1	1	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	
2	22	35	7	6	48	1	...	49	3 withdrawn.
1	11	16	5	12	33	...	...	33	2 lunatics.
...	3	11	2	1	14	...	...	14	1 committed suicide.
...	1	10	1	3	14	...	...	14	
...	5	10	4	4	18	...	...	18	
1	2	6	6	4	16	...	...	16	1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	6	7	1	...	8	
2	4	45	3	...	48	...	...	48	1 died; 2 lunatics.
4	50	74	159	28	261	10	...	271	2 lunatics; 137 compounded.
...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
15	64	89	175	37	301	9	1	310	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 146 compounded.
3	12	39	18	35	92	12	...	104	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2	2	13	...	1	14	...	...	14	
...	6	24	5	1	30	12	1	42	2 withdrawn; 1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	8	42	...	50	...
		Total ...	99	1,007	...	1,106	7
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	9	...	10	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	7	93	...	100	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	4	...	4	...
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	...	2	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	56	1,635	77	1,614	6
30	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	64	1,743	77	1,730	7
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person							
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	53	...	54	3
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	9	...	9	...
		Total ...	1	62	...	63	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property							
33	379 to 382	... Theft ... { of cattle ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			127	4,338	139	4,326	20
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust.	31	601	1	631	3
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property.	5	88	...	93	...
36	419, 420	... Cheating	64	412	...	476	...
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	14	1	15	...
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	229	5,453	141	5,541	23

PART I—*contd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	10	12	18	3	33	...	...	33	1 died; 1 absconded; 6 compounded.
33	172	350	396	136	882	45	2	927	7 lunatics; 2 died; 2 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 6 withdrawn; 290 compounded.
...	3	2	...	4	6	...	...	6	...
5	16	33	15	31	79	3	...	82	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	4	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	4	...
14	61	330	43	1,156	1,606	15	...	1,621	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	80	367	59	1,194	1,697	20	...	1,717	3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 2 compounded.
2	4	4	39	2	45	79	1	124	36 compounded.
...	1	2	5	1	8	3	2	11	3 compounded.
2	5	6	44	3	53	82	3	135	39 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	147	1,765	227	2,082	4,213	47	3	4,260	4 lunatics; 5 absconded; 1 died.
33	54	299	43	199	543	177	3	719	...
9	5	58	19	2	79	...	...	79	...
13	63	173	72	152	397	121	1	518	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 33 compounded; 4 withdrawn.
...	...	12	3	...	16	140	4	156	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
130	269	2,307	364	2,435	5,247	486	11	5,733	5 lunatics; 7 absconded; 1 died; 4 withdrawn; 35 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above							
39	295 296, 297	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	143	...	158	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	412	86,652	...	87,064	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	130	...	130	...
Total			427	86,926	...	87,353	...
Grand Total			831	95,254	218	95,867	40

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases
 (2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or
 (3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up
 (4) Cases entered against serial No. 42 are
 Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office, }
 Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

PART I—*concl'd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*concl'd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
4	22	107	20	5	132	3	1	135	
263	473	83,624	2,702	...	86,326	19,421	18,582	105,747	17 withdrawn; 5 transferred.
...	4	118	8	...	126	...	...	126	5 withdrawn.
264	500	83,849	2,730	5	86,584	19,425	18,584	106,009	5 transferred; 22 withdrawn.
450	1,050	83,914	3,600	3,779	94,511	20,059	18,600	114,570	15 lunatics; 3 died; 10 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 5 transferred; 36 withdrawn; 366 compounded.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.

direct by Magistrates.

not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police

STATEMENT A— RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 14 ...	... .. ... ..
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice</i>				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ... ..	... ..	2 ...	... ..
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ... ..	... ..	10 ...	... ..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	11 ...	5 ...	... ..
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ... ..	... ..	13 ...	... ..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	40 ...	215 ...	... ..
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1 ...	7 ...	... ..
	Total ...		52 ...	252 ...	... ..
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>				
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	4 ...	61 ...	... ..
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	4 ...	20 ...	... ..
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	3 ...	11 ...	... ..
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	2 ...	25 ...	... ..
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	1 ...	16 ...	... ..
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	... ..	1 ...	... ..
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2 ...	55 ...	... ..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	36 ...	466 ...	2 ...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	... ..	3 ...	... ..
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	71 ...	520 ...	3 ...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	8 ...	93 ...	3 ...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
2A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty. ... ..	... ..	27 ...	1 ...

PART II

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	8	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	
...	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	
1	93	25	68	...	161	...	...	...	
...	7	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	5 withdrawn.
1	136	57	79	...	167	1	...	1	
...	40	22	18	4	23	...	...	...	
...	22	12	10	1	1	...	...	...	
...	12	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	
...	21	11	10	1	6	...	...	...	
1	13	6	7	1	3	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	50	45	5	...	4	...	...	...	
...	399	93	306	7	99	21	...	21	
...	455	121	334	15	3	23	10	13	1 lunatic; 24 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 3 withdrawn; 266 compounded.
...	78	48	30	1	20	27	...	27	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	23	16	7	...	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.				
23	353, 354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	35	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	8	48	...
		Total ...	146	1,382	9
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	13	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	11	190	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	1	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	26	608	2
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	43	744	2
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1	75	1
32	326, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	10	...
		Total ...	1	85	1
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property				
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	64	2,502	14

PART II—*contd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	37	26	11	...	6	18	1	17	3 withdrawn; 5 compounded.
...	38	12	26	...	16	...	...	...	1 died; 1 absconded; 9 compounded.
1	1,189	423	766	31	294	91	11	80	7 lunatics; 2 died; 2 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 24 non-cognizable; 8 withdrawn; 503 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
1	10	8	2	...	8	...	...	...	
1	99	51	48	3	31	10	...	10	2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	
2	553	425	138	9	67	32	...	52	3 lunatics; 2 absconded; 2 compounded.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	670	486	184	12	106	46	...	46	3 lunatics; 2 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 2 compounded.
...	67	7	60	1	8	148	1	147	50 compounded.
...	8	2	6	...	2	5	2	3	4 compounded.
...	75	9	66	1	10	153	3	150	54 compounded.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	2,394	1,947	447	153	119	66	3	63	4 lunatics; 5 absconded; 1 died; 1 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offence against Property—contd.</i>				
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	13	428	8
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	7	106	1
36	419, 420	Cheating	94	344	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	15	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	180	3,395	23
	CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above</i>				
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	3	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 & nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	14	140	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	815	90,149	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (III of 1911).	...	130	...
		Total ...	829	90,492	...
		Grand Total ...	1,251	96,294	35

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

PART II—*concl'd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*concl'd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	388	315	73	123	44	190	3	187	
...	101	66	35	...	5	...	...	...	1 died; 5 non-cognizable.
4	361	211	150	40	70	137	1	136	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 4 withdrawn; 33 compounded.
...	17	13	4	...	...	170	9	161	3 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
33	3,261	2,552	709	315	238	564	16	548	5 lunatics; 7 absconded; 2 died; 6 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn; 39 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	
...	133	107	26	1	21	3	1	2	
...	90,414	86,614	3,800	...	545	19,470	18,608	862	25 withdrawn; 5 transferred.
...	126	118	8	...	4	...	...	...	5 withdrawn.
...	90,673	86,839	3,834	1	573	19,474	18,510	864	5 Transferred; 30 withdrawn.
39	99,004	90,366	5,638	360	1,402	20,329	18,640	1,689	15 lunatics; 4 died; 11 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 5 transferred; 30 non-cognizable; 49 withdrawn; 558 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.

offences under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>				
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.					
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	.....	2	2
5	161 to 163, 217 to 223	... Offences by public servants	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	6	6
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	7	7
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks.	.....	5	5
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			.....	20	20
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person					
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	379	... Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
12A	376	... Rape by the husband	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			.....	.....	.....

PART I

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Property</i>					
13	334 to 339	... | Extortion	...	10	10
Total			...	10	10
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person</i>					
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	15	1,062	1,077
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	8	1,188	1,196
18	374	... Compulsory Labour	.....	.....	.....
Total			23	2,250	2,273
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property</i>					
19	417, 418	... Cheating	3	19	22
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	80	86
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	.....	77	77
Total			9	176	185
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above</i>					
22	298 & 295A	... Offences against religion	.....	2	2
23	493 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	5	73	78
25	500 to 502	... Defamation	.....	119	119
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	7	1,045	1,052
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office	.....	5	5
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	79	81
Total			14	1,323	1,337

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were aban- doned, compound- ed or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cogni- zable offence was commit- ted	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Convic- tion				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		10					
		10					
32	1	1,001	27	16			
16	8	1,116	37	19			
48	9	2,117	64	35			
1	1	76	3	5			
1		75		1			
2	1	173	3	6			
		2					
		72	4	2			
2		110	3	4			
27	6	988	7	24			
	1		4				
3		71	6	1			
32	7	1,243	24	31			

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police</i>				
33	Act II of 1918	... Contract of Rent Act	.....	542	542
34	Act XI of 1890	... Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	1	18	19
35	Act XIV of 1881	... Indian Factory Act	.....	45	45
36	Act I of 1910	... Indian Press Act	.....	1	1
37	Act III of 1888	... Bombay Municipal Act	336	16,846	17,182
38	Act IV of 1902	... City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	8	35	43
39	Section 102	... Insolvency Act	1	23	24
40	Section 68, Act XV of 1882.	... Levying illegal distress	.....	3	3
41	Act VII of 1913	... Indian Company's Act	.....	4	4
42	Act VI of 1914	... Copy Right Act	.....	1	1
43	Act II of 1899	... Indian Stamp Act	.....	1	1
44	Act XIII of 1924	... Children Act	.....	8	8
		Total	346	17,527	17,873
		Grand Total	392	21,306	21,698

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 12th March 1928.

}

PART I—*concl'd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 239, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	277	28	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8,150	59	8,547	424	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	8,446	124	8,875	425	.....	.....	.....
85	8,464	3,681	8,959	499	.....	.....	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law		Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
	1	2		On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		<i>Sections of I. P. Code</i>				
	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1 and 2)	... Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	.....	...	...	.....
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	... Offences against public justice	.....	2	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	... Offences by public servants	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	... False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	6	...	.....
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	.....	9	...	.....
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	483 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks.	.....	9	...	.....
10	149; 153A to 155, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	26	...	.....
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person				
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	.....	...	...	.....
12	379	... Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376	... Rape by the husband	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property				
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	.....	17	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	17	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law		Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
					On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person							
14	345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	25	2,020	...	...
16	334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...
17	323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	19	2,788	...	...
18	374	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
Total				47	4,808	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property							
19	417, 418	...	Cheating	3	21	...	...
20	403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	82	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	...	148	...	...
Total				9	251	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above							
22	298 & 295A	...	Offences against religion	...	8	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	7	98	...	...
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	...	180	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	14	1,884	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...
28	294A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	5	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	79	...	...
Total				23	2,254	...	...

PART II--*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...				...	
2,048	57	1,905	51	2-52	33	2	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
2,807	35	2,635	70	2-51	53	14	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
4,555	92	4,540	121	2-51	86	16	...	.....
24	...	24	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
88	1	77	4	4-7	5	1	...	.....
146	...	146	...	.....	1	1	...	.....
260	1	247	4	1-59	6	2	...	.....
8	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
105	...	99	4	4-08	2	.....	...	.....
180	3	168	4	2-22	5	.....	...	.....
1,893	47	1,781	11	0-58	48	11	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
5	...	...	4	80-00	.....	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
81	3	71	6	7-59	1	.....	...	.....
2,277	53	2,127	20	1-28	56	12	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police</i>						
33.	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	577	...	.....
34.	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	1	19	...	.....
35.	Act XIV of 1881...	The Indian Factory Act ...	.....	45	...	.....
36.	Act I of 1910 ...	Indian Press Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
37.	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	385	16,846	...	.....
38.	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keepnig shop open).	8	35	...	.....
39.	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	1	27	...	.....
40.	Sec. 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal Distress ...	.....	5	...	.....
41.	Act VII of 1913...	Indian Company's Act ...	.....	10	...	.....
42.	Act VI of 1914 ...	Copy Right Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
43.	Act II of 1899 ...	Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
44.	Act XIII of 1924.	Children Act ...	.....	8	...	.....
Total ...			395	17,575	...	.....
Grand Total ...			474	24,931	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 12th March 1928.

PART II--*concl'd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
577	...	34	237	41-07	.....	306	...	.....
20	...	2	10	52-63	.....	8	...	.....
45	...	1	33	73-33	.....	11	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
17,331	2	59	8,547	45-35	424	8,199	...	.....
43	...	2	41	117-14	.....	.....	...	.....
28	1	26	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
5	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
10	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8	...	2	6	75-00	.....	.....	...	.....
17,570	3	143	8,875	50-49	425	8,524	...	.....
25,405	149	7,094	9,082	36-22	575	8,555	...	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
 Chief Presidency Magistrate
 and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1927

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with larking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,349	348	25.97	3,26,662	57,814	17.70
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	66*	...	.....	11,835	...
(c) Other thefts ...	4,636	1,748	43.31	4,15,536	1,42,066	34.18
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ...	5	1	20.00	7,750	59	0.76
(b) Other Robbery ...	71	23	32.39	6,739	3,246	48.76
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	503	175	34.58	2,97,035	55,632	18.73
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	11	3	27.27	19,761	423	2.11
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	243	...	.....	3,186	...
Total ...	5,969	2,554	42.79	10,73,543	2,74,302	25.55
<i>B.—Non-Cognizable</i>						
6. Extortion ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	10	2	20.00	13,982	2,796	19.99
Total ...	10	2	20.00	13,982	2,796	19.99

* Of these, 53 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	Cases	17
" 3	...	...	...	...	"	5
" 5*	...	...	...	...	Rs.	37,313
" 6	...	...	...	...	"	11,630

(2) Rs. 1,363 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 8,206 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City ...	5	9	...	40	24	110*	59	354	4	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment for the Sixth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the were employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

*Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

D

Police during the year 1927

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3,066	49	38	3,764	Rs. 31,13,017	Rs. 2,19,399	Rs. 33,32,416	22	1,175,914	...	18	...	0058	312.41	94,817	25.19
...	...	...	3	5,913	...	5,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,687	...	7,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	9,585	...	9,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	8	3,343	...	3,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1928.
in Bombay City.

Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	TOTAL STRENGTH				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE		
		Sanctioned		Actual		Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	233	3,517	228	3,464	57	449	215

Range	District	REWARDS		EDUCATION		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES			
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stipends, or money rewards	Officers	Men				
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Bombay City	1	1,375	225	1,588	192	478	1,655	550

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 7th May 1928.

E

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1927

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	22	2	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
71	61	22	48	8	37	96.13	1.27	1.00	58	41

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the
Calendar year 1927*

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths	Total number of Inquests during the year 1927	Total number of Inquests during the year 1926	Increase during the year 1927	Decrease during the year 1927	Remarks
<i>Offences</i>						
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	...	...	...	...	
2	Justifiable homicide ...	1	...	1	...	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	61*	63	...	2	* There was one death more in each of two cases.
4	Rash or negligent act ...	37†	35	2	...	† There were two deaths more in one inquest and six more in the other.
<i>Suicide</i>						
1	By cutting throats ...	6	2	4	...	
2	„ drowning ...	12	14	...	2	
3	„ hanging ...	8	10	...	2	
4	„ stabbing ...	...	3	...	3	
5	„ jumping out of a window, building, etc.	10	15	...	5	
6	„ lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	7	5	2	...	
7	„ opium, arsenic and other poisons.	57	68	...	11	
8	„ shooting ...	...	1	...	1	
9	„ burning ...	7	9	...	2	
10	„ knocking head against a wall.	...	...	...	...	
<i>Accidental Deaths</i>						
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	11	13	...	2	
2	„ by mill machinery ...	9	7	2	...	
3	„ „ railway trains ...	69	94	...	25	
4	„ „ tram cars ...	7	14	...	7	
5	„ „ motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	45	27	18	...	
6	„ „ being knocked down by run-away horse.	...	1	...	1	
7	„ „ blasting operations.	3	1	2	...	
8	„ „ drowning ...	27	23	4	...	

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths	Total number of Inquests during the year 1927	Total number of Inquests during the year 1926	Increase during the year 1927	Decrease during the year 1927	Remarks
<i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i>						
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	12	11	1	...	
10	" " suffocation ...	7	3	4	...	
11	" " burns ...	66	71	...	5	
12	" " falling from houses, buildings, etc.	27	55	...	28	
13	" " falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	15	10	5	...	
14	" " injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	9	12	...	3	
15	" " fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	10	6	4	...	
16	" " fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	1	2	...	1	
17	" " fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	4	3	1	...	
18	" " fall of houses, buildings, etc.	9	4	5	...	
19	" " scalds ...	10	1	9	...	
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	10	3	7	...	
21	Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. ...	2	2	...	...	
22	Accidental fall on roads, pavements, etc.	8	3	5	...	
23	Miscellaneous ...	44	18	26	...	
<i>Deaths otherwise caused</i>						
1	Still born ...	...	1	...	1	
2	Natural causes ...	31	31	...	...	
3	Judicial strangulation ...	...	1	...	1	
4	Found dead ...	7	11	...	4	
5	Found drowned ...	20	12	8	...	
Total ...		669	665	110	106	

Note.—There were in all 125 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1927 as compared with 111 during the year 1926. In 91 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

Bombay, 19th January 1928.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1927

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Convicted	Discharged	Result of persons convicted							Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
					Sent to Reformatory, or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged			
1	Theft	4212	168	32	49	10	22	4	65	18	10		*Two absconded.
2	House-breaking and theft.	20	14	6	6	...	2	...	6	...	...		
3	Criminal breach of trust.	6	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1		
4	Hurt	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
5	Offences relating to stamps.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
6	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
7	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
8	Municipal Act, 1888	10	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2		
9	Public Conveyances Act.	12	10	2	...	...	...	9	...	1	...		
10	Cruelty to animals	6	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...		
11	Gambling	41	35	5	...	...	9	11	8	7	1		
12	Bombay Children Act, 1924.	30	11	†11	9	...	...	...	...	2	8		† Eleven handed over to parents or guardians.
13	Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Lepers Act, 1898	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...		
15	Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Begging for alms	74	67	2	27	13	...	1	11	15	5		
17	Obstruction by squatters.	272	268	4	...	...	...	215	...	53	...		
18	Committing nuisance in streets.	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...		
19	Possession of stolen property.	24	18	6	4	2	2	2	3	5	...		
20	Drunkenness	11	11	...	2	...	...	3	...	6	...		
21	Other offences under the City Police Act.	9	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...		
	Grand Total	744	642	72	101	28	36	269	96	112	28		

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Commissioner of Police.

*Table showing the various religious divisions to which
offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable
cases belong—(Paragraph 19)*

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in

	RELIGION					
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable	342	7	1,678	70	67,081	3,938
Non-cognizable	2	...	616	96	12,616	767
Total ...	344	7	2,294	166	79,697	4,705

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both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19)

Muhammadans		Parsis		Others		Total		Grand Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
43,670	146	603	8	327	4	113,701	4,173	117,874
9,479	644	942	84	159	...	23,814	1,591	25,405
53,149	790	1,545	92	486	4	137,515	5,764	143,279

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A
(Paragraph 24)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1926	1927
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,184	1,333
2	Export licenses	717	744
3	Import licenses	995	930
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,284	1,119
5	Journey licenses (XX)	426	759
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,172	5,326
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	97	64
8	Possession licenses for .303 bore and .450 bore ammunition.	19	22
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	2	2
10	Permits to public servants	81	102
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	825	686
12	Dealers' licenses	24	23
Total ...		10,776	11,110

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Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B

Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24)

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katliars	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	958	847	432	478	18	19	3	6	6	...	78	2,845	1,710
Hindus ...	260	933	491	192	15	157	93	11	9	...	15	2,176	1,547
Parsis ...	404	512	306	347	8	38	63	7	8	...	1	1,694	1,161
Native Christians ...	86	290	12	10	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	415	347
Muhammadans ...	197	412	135	96	15	40	29	6	...	1	...	931	600
Japanese ...	2	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10
Jews ...	5	9	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	17
Total ...	1,912	3,011	1,381	1,125	60	268	188	30	23	1	94	8,093	5,392

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P. A. KELLY,
 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (1)

New licenses—(Paragraph 24)

* Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattis	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans	239	226	71	101	7	8	1	4	3	...	1	661	403
Hindus	41	119	53	16	2	17	15	4	4	...	...	271	180
Parsis	39	36	28	18	...	10	11	2	5	...	...	149	73
Native Christians	15	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	34
Muhammadans	29	68	12	6	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	124	76
Japanese	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Jews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	364	477	165	142	12	42	29	10	12	...	1	1,254	773

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 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2)

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24)

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattars	Bayonets	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans ...	258	218	92	106	5	39	...	1	3	...	1	723	424
Hindus ...	21	63	30	20	1	17	5	4	4	...	...	165	106
Parsis ...	24	35	13	14	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	92	48
Native Christians	15	21	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	40	29
Muhammadans	19	28	8	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	68	41
Japanese ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Jews ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Total ...	339	368	145	154	7	62	8	5	8	...	1	1,097	662

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 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (3)

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24)

	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	131	93
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	328	153
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees .	9	7
Left India	321	194
Life licenses issued or held under exemptions ...	17	8
No trace	25	15
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	266	182
Total ...	1,097	652

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 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C

Explosives—(Paragraph 24)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1926	1927
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	17	19
2	Possession and sale	B	350	410
3	Possession	C	2	3
4	Do.	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (<i>Bona fide</i> blasting purposes)	E	19	12
6	General transport licenses ...	II	42	46
7	Magazine buildings	J	8	9
Total ...			489	500

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 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE D

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1926	1927
1	General Import licenses	12	19
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	22	52
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	30	25
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	6	...
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	2	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	137	142
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	26	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	22	23
Total ...		258	286

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 Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F

(Para. 24)

Nature of accidents			Total number of accidents		How distributed							Total
					Passengers		Pedestrians	In collision with				
			1925	1927				Alighting	Boarding	Tram cars	Motor cars		Carts and other vehicles
Slight accidents	...	...	323	272	85	28	125	2	6	26	272	
Serious	...	...	36	33	9	4	16	...	3	1	33	
Fatal	...	...	17	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	
Total for 1927			...	310	95	33	144	2	9	27	310	
Total for 1926			...	376	...	124	60	142	12	12	26	376

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1925	...	59	48	7	15	164	...	9,218,694	5,602,138
1927	...	59	48	7	15	164	...	9,111,068	5,610,817

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*Table showing the variations in the strength of the
Bombay City Police (Para. 27)*

	Superintendent	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head Constables	Constables
<i>Increase</i>								
For cattle pounds (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1211/2 dated 22nd January 1927)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
For the second cattle pound (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4070 dated 22nd March 1927)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Total (increase)	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5
<i>Decrease</i>								
Abolished owing to the amalgamation of E and F Divisions (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 557/2 dated 22nd November 1926)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Withdrawal of 4 Sergeants from the Harbour Police and transfer of 2 to Criminal Investigation Department for passport work (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P-121 (C) III dated 13th April 1927)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
House orderlies withdrawn (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9375 dated 18th December 1926)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Finger Print Bureau—executive staff replaced by a Manager and experts (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 193/2 dated 4th June 1927)	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Reduction in the Harbour Police (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1290/2 dated 4th August 1927)	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	29
Total (decrease)	1	2	...	2	3	1	5	76
Net (decrease)	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	65

The temporary establishment consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables for the registration of Criminal Tribes was made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6552 dated 31st March 1927).

The Coroner's Inspector was replaced by a Sub-Inspector from 1st March 1927 (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 557/2 dated 22nd February 1927).

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 7th May 1928. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.